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Fifty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 106
Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Note by the Secretariat

By its resolution 2002/28 of 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/22 of 28 July 2000, in which the Council established the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as Council decision 2001/316 of 26 July 2001 concerning the election/appointment of the sixteen members of the Forum and other organizational matters,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 56/140 of 19 December 2001 on the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People in which it welcomed Council decision 2001/316,

"*Saluting* the successful holding of the historic first annual session of the Forum at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 13 to 24 May 2002,

"*Having considered* the report of the Forum on its first session,[1]

"*Wishing* to strengthen, within the mandate of the Council, the interactive dialogue and partnership between the Forum and Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, funds and programmes, other relevant international and regional organizations, indigenous people and indigenous peoples, as well as civil society at large,

[1] E/2002/43 (Parts I and II)-E/CN.19/2002/3 (Parts I and II).

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"*Welcoming* the creation of an Inter-agency Support Group for the Forum,

"*Underlining* the importance of securing adequate financial and secretariat support for the activities of the Forum, while reaffirming that the financing of the Forum shall be provided from within existing resources through the regular budget of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes and through such voluntary contributions as may be donated,

"*Recalling* the decision of the Council taken in paragraph 8 of its resolution 2000/22 to conduct a review, without prejudging any outcome, of all existing mechanisms, procedures and programmes within the United Nations concerning indigenous issues, including the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, with a view to rationalizing activities, avoiding duplication and overlap and promoting effectiveness, and the decision of the Council to hold the review as soon as possible and not later than its substantive session of 2003, as stipulated in its decision 2001/316,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connection with draft decisions I to IV recommended by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its first session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:[2]

"(a) To appoint a secretariat unit, in accordance with the budget procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in New York, to assist the Forum in carrying out its mandate, as defined in paragraph 2 of Council resolution 2000/22;

"(b) To establish a voluntary fund for the Forum for the purpose of funding the implementation of recommendations made by the Forum through the Council, in line with paragraph 2 (a) of Council resolution 2000/22, as well as funding activities under its mandate, as defined in paragraph 2 (b) and paragraph 2 (c) of the same resolution;

"2. *Encourages* the submission of applications of indigenous persons to the United Nations Secretariat and invites the Secretary-General to give broad publicity to vacancies, when available;

"3. *Invites* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Inter-agency Support Group for the Forum, other relevant international and regional organizations and bodies and indigenous people and indigenous peoples to assist the Forum in carrying out its mandate as enumerated in paragraph 2 of Council resolution 2000/22, inter alia, through the provision of staff;

"4. *Urges* Governments, financial institutions and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to consider contributing to the voluntary fund for the Forum to be established by the Secretary-General;

[2] E/2002/43 (Part I)-E/CN.19/2002/3 (Part I), chap. I, sect. A.

"5. *Takes note with interest* of the proposals, objectives, recommendations and areas of possible future action identified by the Forum in its report on its first session,[3] and invites States, organizations of the United Nations system, other relevant international and regional organizations, and indigenous people and indigenous peoples to take them into consideration and, where they so decide, to take action;

"6. *Decides* to authorize an exceptional three-day pre-sessional meeting of the members of the Forum from 7 to 9 May 2003."

[3] Ibid., sect. B.

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Fifty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 100
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Egypt:* draft resolution

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/122 of 19 December 2001 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Also commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

[1] A/57/135.

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3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

4. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to deploy his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work closely with the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-seventh session
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Agenda item 101
International drug control

Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/92 of 12 December 1997, 53/115 of 9 December 1998, 54/132 of 17 December 1999, 55/65 of 4 December 2000 and 56/124 of 19 December 2001,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in which the world leaders resolved to redouble efforts to counter the world drug problem,

Reaffirming its commitment to the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998, and welcoming the continued determination of Governments to overcome the world drug problem by a full and balanced application of national, regional and international strategies to reduce the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, as reflected in the Political Declaration,[2] the Action Plan[3] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the

[1] Resolution 55/2, annex.
[2] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[3] Resolution 54/132, annex.

02-61715 (E) 041002

Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[4] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[5]

Gravely concerned that the drug problem, despite increasing efforts by States, relevant international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, is still a challenge of global dimensions, which constitutes a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humankind, in particular young people,

Gravely concerned also that the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs and psychotropic substances undermines development, including efforts to reduce poverty, entails an increasing economic cost for Governments and continues to seriously threaten socio-economic and political systems, democratic institutions, and the stability, national security and sovereignty of States, especially those involved in conflicts and wars, and that trafficking in drugs makes conflict resolution more difficult,

Deeply alarmed by the violence and economic power of criminal organizations and terrorist groups engaged in drug-trafficking and other criminal activities, such as money-laundering and illicit traffic in arms, precursors and essential chemicals, and by the increasing transnational links between them, and recognizing the urgent need for enhanced international cooperation and implementation of effective strategies on the basis of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, which are essential to achieving results against all forms of transnational criminal activities,

Noting with grave concern the rapid and widespread increase, and the involvement of minors, in the illicit production of, trafficking in and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including amphetamine-type stimulants and other sorts of synthetic drugs, as well as in the number of children and young people starting to use drugs at an earlier age and their access to substances not previously used,

Reaffirming the importance of the commitments of Member States in meeting the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at the twentieth special session, and welcoming the guidelines and elements recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the preparation of subsequent reports on the follow-up to the twentieth special session,[6]

Welcoming the adoption of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/7 on the preparations for the ministerial segment of its forty-sixth session, with the main theme of the assessment of the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

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[4] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

[5] Resolutions S-20/4 A-E.

[6] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 8* (E/1999/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. I, resolution 42/11, annex; and ibid., *2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/2.

Emphasizing the importance of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[3] which introduces a new balanced global approach between illicit supply and demand reduction, under the principle of shared responsibility, and of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[7] which recognizes the importance of supply reduction as an integral part of a balanced drug control strategy,

Recognizing the efforts of all countries, in particular those that produce narcotic drugs for scientific and medical purposes, and of the International Narcotics Control Board in preventing the diversion of such substances to illicit markets and in maintaining production at a level consistent with licit demand, in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[8] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[9]

Recognizing also that the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is often related to the economic development level of countries and that appropriate measures are required, based on the principle of shared responsibility and strengthened international cooperation, in support of alternative and sustainable development activities in the affected areas of those countries, which have as their objectives the reduction and elimination of illicit drug production,

Expressing its concern that lenient policies towards the use of illicit drugs that are not in accordance with the international drug control treaties may hamper the efforts of the international community to address the world drug problem, and recalling in this context the importance of complying with relevant international obligations,[10]

Welcoming the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted on 27 June 2001 at the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS,[11] including the acknowledgement of the link between drug-using behaviour and HIV infection, as well as Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/1[12] on HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse,

Stressing that respect for all human rights is and must be an essential component of measures taken to address the drug problem,

Ensuring that women and men benefit equally, and without any discrimination, from strategies directed against the world drug problem, through their involvement in all stages of programmes and policy-making,

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[7] Resolution S-20/4 E.

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[9] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[10] The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956) and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (see *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5)).

[11] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[12] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 8* (E/2002/28), chap. I, sect. C.

Recognizing that the use of new technologies and electronic media, including the Internet, poses new opportunities for and challenges to international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking,

Convinced that civil society, including non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, play an active role and make an effective contribution to countering the world drug problem, and should be encouraged to continue to do so,

Acknowledging that the international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts,

I

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in countering the world drug problem

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requiring an integrated and balanced approach, and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to take further action to promote effective cooperation at the international and regional levels in the efforts to counter the world drug problem, on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

3. *Urges* all States to ratify or accede to and implement all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[13] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[14] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[15]

II

International cooperation to counter the world drug problem

1. *Urges* competent authorities, at the international, regional and national levels, to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session, within the agreed time frames, in particular the high-priority practical measures at the international, regional or national level, as indicated in the Political Declaration and related documents;[16]

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[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[14] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[15] Ibid.

[16] See resolution S-20/2, annex, as well as the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem, including the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their

2. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[3] and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs among their population, in particular among children and young people;

3. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing action-oriented strategies to assist Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration, and requests the Executive Director of the Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session on the follow-up to the Action Plan;

4. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 and the measures taken and recommendations adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions aimed at the enhancement of its functioning, in particular regarding Commission resolutions 44/16[17] and 45/17;[12]

5. *Calls upon* all States to adopt effective measures, including national laws and regulations, within the agreed time frame, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States and in accordance with United Nations drug control conventions;

6. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions and other concerned intergovernmental and international organizations, within their mandates, as well as all actors of civil society, notably non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, sports associations, the media and the private sector, to continue their close cooperation with Governments in promoting and implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session of 1998 through public information campaigns, in particular, with regard to efforts for drug demand reduction;

7. *Urges* Governments, the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international organizations to assist and support States, upon request, in particular developing countries, with the aim of enhancing their capacity to counter illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account national plans and initiatives;

8. *Calls upon* all States to adopt and implement measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug manufacture, in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies and, if necessary and to the extent possible, with the private sector in each State, in accordance with the objectives targeted for 2003

Precursors (resolution S-20/4 A), the measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution S-20/4 B), the measures to promote judicial cooperation (resolution S-20/4 C), the measures to counter money-laundering (resolution S-20/4 D) and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.

[17] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28), chap. I, sect. C.

and 2008 in the Political Declaration and the resolution on the control of precursors adopted at the special session,[18]

9. *Calls upon* States, the international community, international organizations, regional organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks to support the implementation of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development by States affected by illicit crop cultivation, as well as to support Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14, on the role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation;

10. *Calls upon* States in which cultivation and production of illicit drug crops occur to establish or reinforce, where appropriate, national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit crops;

11. *Recommends* that Member States, in particular donor States and States in which sustainable alternative development programmes are being implemented, respect the balance and ensure effective coordination of law enforcement and interdiction measures, eradication efforts and alternative development to achieve the goal of eliminating or reducing significantly the illicit cultivation of drug crops;

12. *Urges* States to open their markets to products that are the object of alternative development programmes and that are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty;

13. *Encourages* States to cooperate through bilateral, regional and multilateral means to prevent illicit crop cultivation from emerging in, or from being relocated to, other areas, regions or countries;

14. *Urges* all States, bearing in mind the forthcoming quinquennial evaluation in 2003, to submit their replies to the questionnaires of the biennial reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted at the special session, in accordance with the terms established in the guidelines adopted by the Commission at its forty-second and forty-fourth sessions;

15. *Urges* Member States and Observers to ensure that they are represented at the appropriate level at the ministerial-level segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to participate actively in that segment;

16. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

17. *Calls upon* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue mainstreaming a gender perspective into all its policies, programmes and activities, and requests the Secretariat to continue integrating a gender perspective into all documentation prepared for the Commission;

18. *Urges* all States to assign priority to the development and implementation of policies and programmes directed to raise awareness among children and young people, through, inter alia, the promotion of information and education programmes,

[18] Resolution S-20/4 B

of the risks deriving from the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, as well as from the use of tobacco and alcohol, with the aim of preventing the use and reducing the adverse consequences of their abuse;

19. *Also urges* all States to make appropriate treatment and rehabilitation accessible for children, including adolescents, dependent on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, inhalants and alcohol;

20. *Further urges* all States to adopt measures, including, where appropriate, through possible national legislative measures, to address the linkages between the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and the illicit trade in narcotic drugs, among other related crimes, through increased international cooperation and by ensuring full implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;[19]

21. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[20] and the three Protocols thereto, namely, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,[21] the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air[22] and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition,[23] and encourages universal signature and ratification of these legal instruments;

22. *Stresses* the need for coordinated action to reduce the demand for illicit drugs, in the context of a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated approach encompassing supply control and demand reduction, as set out in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, noting, inter alia, the links among drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism;

23. *Recognizes* the need to provide support to the States that are most affected by the transit of drugs, in accordance with the resolution approved by the Economic and Social Council during its 2002 session, which requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to provide technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States, as identified by relevant international bodies as the most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

III
Action by the United Nations system

1. *Emphasizes* the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

2. *Welcomes* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/17,[12] which provides for an intersessional session of the Commission, if and when services are

[19] See A/CONF.192/15, chap. IV.
[20] Resolution 55/25, annex I.
[21] Ibid., annex II.
[22] Ibid., annex III.
[23] Resolution 55/255, annex.

available at no additional cost to the Organization, to examine issues arising from the governing role of the Commission in the budgetary process of the Programme;

3. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

4. *Emphasizes* that the multidimensional nature of the world drug problem calls for the promotion of integration and coordination of drug control activities throughout the United Nations system, including in the follow-up to major United Nations conferences;

5. *Urges* the relevant specialized agencies, programmes and funds, including humanitarian organizations, and invites multilateral financial institutions, to include action against the world drug problem in their programming and planning processes in order to ensure that the integral and balanced strategy that emerged from the special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together is being addressed, taking into account the priorities of States;

IV
United Nations International Drug Control Programme

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandate within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[24] the Global Programme of Action,[25] the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together and relevant consensus documents;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Programme for the support provided to different States in meeting the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and of the special session, especially in cases where significant and anticipated progress was achieved regarding the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008;

3. *Requests* the Programme to continue:

(*a*) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the Programme, inter alia, through the full implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 44/16 and 45/17, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

(*b*) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, on request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the special session;

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[24] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[25] See resolution S-17/2, annex.

(*c*) To increase its assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes, and to explore new and innovative funding mechanisms;

(*d*) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan[3] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;[4]

(*e*) To strengthen dialogue and cooperation with multilateral development banks and with international financial institutions so that they may undertake lending and programming activities related to drug control in interested and affected countries to implement the outcome of the special session, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of further progress made in this area;

(*f*) To take into account the outcome of the special session, to include in its report on illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to address all aspects of the drug problem;

(*g*) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all official languages;

4. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities;

5. *Calls upon* the International Narcotics Control Board to increase efforts to implement all its mandates under international drug control conventions and to continue to cooperate with Governments, inter alia, by offering advice to Member States that request it;

6. *Notes* that the Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, and emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the Programme;

7. *Stresses* the importance of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in all regions of the world, and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encourages them to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the special session;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[26] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the quinquennial evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, based on the report of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the present resolution.

[26] A/56/157.

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Agenda item 100
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Ukraine and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to that resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 56/123 of 19 December 2001 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and rule of law, and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing that action against global criminal activity is a common and shared responsibility,

Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime, including organized crime, corruption, the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, especially women and children, drug-related crimes, money-laundering, the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, the criminal misuse of information technologies, as well as criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

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Recognizing existing efforts at the regional level that complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in combating the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and noting in this context the outcomes of the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, held at Bali, Indonesia, from 26 to 28 February 2002,[1] and the Seventh Regional Conference on Migration, held at Antigua, Guatemala, from 28 to 31 May 2002, as part of the Puebla Process,

Recognizing also the urgent need to increase technical cooperation activities to assist countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with their efforts in translating United Nations conventions and other legal instruments and policy guidelines into practice,

Recalling its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and its resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001, by which it adopted the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition,

Emphasizing the importance of the expeditious entry into force of the Convention and the Protocols thereto as a milestone in the efforts to fight and prevent organized crime, one of the most serious contemporary threats to democracy and peace,

Recognizing the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat between all priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandate, in conformity with the high priority attached to the Programme,

Recalling also its resolution 56/253 of 24 December 2001, in which it requested the Secretary-General to make proposals to strengthen the Terrorism Prevention Branch at the United Nations Office at Vienna and to report thereon to the General Assembly for its consideration,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000,

Recalling the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, annexed to General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 56/260 of 31 January 2002, by which the Assembly established the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption,

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[1] See A/57/64.

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/19 of 24 July 2002, entitled "Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in preventing and combating terrorism",

Welcoming the progress made thus far by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption,

Aware of the continued increase in requests for technical assistance forwarded to the Centre for International Crime Prevention by least developed countries, developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict,

Appreciating the funding provided by certain Member States in 2001 and 2002 that has permitted the Centre to enhance its capacity to execute an increased number of projects,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/123;[2]

2. *Affirms* the importance of the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat in the fulfilment of its mandate, including to prevent and combat terrorism, in particular in strengthening international cooperation and providing technical assistance, upon request, which complements the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, and in this context takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the Secretariat, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/253 of 24 December 2001;[3]

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality, and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

4. *Also reaffirms* the role of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in providing to Member States, upon request, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime and terrorism, as well as in the area of reconstruction of national criminal justice systems;

5. *Welcomes* the programme of work of the Centre, including the three global programmes addressing, respectively, the trafficking in human beings, corruption and organized crime, formulated on the basis of close consultations with Member States and review by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and calls upon the Secretary-General further to enhance the visibility of that programme of work and strengthen the Centre by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate;

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[2] A/57/153.

[3] A/57/152 and Corr.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

6. *Supports* the high priority given to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime and terrorism, and stresses the need to enhance the operational activities of the Centre to assist, in particular, developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict;

7. *Urges* States and relevant international organizations to develop national, regional and international strategies and other necessary measures which complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in addressing effectively the significant problems posed by the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and related activities;

8. *Invites* all States to support, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, including for the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the commitments entered into at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[4] including the measures outlined in the plans of action to implement the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century;

9. *Encourages* relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and regional and national funding agencies, to support the technical operational activities of the Centre;

10. *Urges* States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization, and calls upon the Commission to strengthen further its activities in this direction;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to non-governmental organizations and other relevant sectors of civil society for their support to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

13. *Invites* relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, and other international funding agencies to increase their interaction with the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in order to benefit from synergies and avoid duplication of effort, and to ensure that, as appropriate, activities on crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities related to the prevention of corruption, are considered in their sustainable development agenda, and that the expertise of the Centre in activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities related to the prevention of corruption and the promotion of the rule of law, is fully utilized;

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[4] See *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8).

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network of Institutes and other relevant bodies;

15. *Urges* all States and regional economic organizations that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto as soon as possible in order to ensure the speedy entry into force of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

16. *Welcomes* the voluntary contributions already made, and encourages States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures and provide adequate support to the Centre so as to enable it to promote the speedy entry into force of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, including the organization of a treaty event, in cooperation with the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, in 2003;

18. *Reaffirms* the importance of the completion of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 56/260, and urges the Ad Hoc Committee to endeavour to complete its work by the end of 2003;

19. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to mainstream a gender perspective into its activities and its request to the Secretariat that a gender perspective be integrated into all activities of the Centre;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

United Nations A/C.3/57/L.11

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda items 100 and 112

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.3, entitled "High-level political conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations convention against corruption"

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly

I. Introduction

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.3, the General Assembly would decide to convene in Mexico the high-level political conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations convention against corruption by the end of 2003, and request the Secretary-General to schedule the conference by the end of 2003.

II. Relationship of the proposed request to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 and the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2002-2003

2. The activities to be carried out would relate to programme 12, Crime prevention and criminal justice, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 and section 14, Crime prevention and criminal justice, section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, and section 27F, Administration, Vienna, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

02-62448 (E) 081002

III. Modification of the approved programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

3. In order to reflect the provisions of the draft resolution, the narrative of programme element 14.19 (a), Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies, of section 14 of the approved programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 would be modified by the addition of the following:

High-level political conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations convention against corruption:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings (12);

b. Parliamentary documentation. Annotated agenda for the Conference; information for participations; report of the Conference.

IV. Estimates of resource requirements

4. The substantive servicing of the conference will be carried out with the resources approved by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, under section 14 of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

5. The additional conference-servicing costs for the conference are estimated at $137,900 under Section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, and $23,300 under section 27F, Administration, Vienna, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

V. Potential for absorption during the biennium 2002-2003

6. Upon further review of the implications of the draft resolution, it was concluded that the additional requirements could be met by using the resources already approved by the General Assembly for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It is recalled that resources have been included under section 2 of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for the provision of conference services to the Conference of the Parties. The Convention will enter into force 90 days after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, and the Conference of the Parties should be convened within one year from the entry into force of the Convention. There are currently only 22 instruments of ratification deposited. While it is possible that the Convention may enter into force in the course of 2003, it is not foreseen that the Conference of the Parties would be convened in the same year. Thus, the conference-servicing resources budgeted for this purpose under Section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, and Section 27F, Administration, Vienna, could be redeployed for the proposed high-level political conference. As a result, no additional appropriation would be required to implement the provisions of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.3.

7. As regards operative paragraph 3 of the resolution, it is to be noted that the General Assembly, by resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, decided that United Nations bodies may hold sessions away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an invitation for a session to be held within its territory has

agreed to defray, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent, the actual additional cost directly or indirectly involved. Therefore, the additional requirements of $161,200 for the biennium 2002-2003 are based on the estimated costs of convening the conference at Vienna.

United Nations A/C.3/57/L.12

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 98
Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Swaziland, Tunisia and Uganda: draft resolution

Promoting youth employment

Reaffirming the resolve of heads of State and Government, as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] to develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work,

Recalling and reaffirming the commitments related to youth employment made at the major United Nations conferences and summits since 1990 and their follow-up processes,

Recalling its resolution 54/120 of 17 December 1999, in which it took note with appreciation of the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes adopted at the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth in 1998,[2] which included important commitments regarding youth employment,

Recalling also its resolution 56/117 of 19 December 2001, in which, inter alia, it welcomed the Secretary-General's initiative to create a Youth Employment Network and invited him to continue with initiatives in that regard,

Recognizing that young people are an asset for sustainable economic growth and social development and expressing deep concern over the magnitude of youth unemployment and underemployment throughout the world and its profound implications for the future of our societies,

Recognizing also that Governments have a primary responsibility to educate young people and to create an enabling environment to promote youth employment,

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] See WCMRY/1998/28, chap. I, resolution 1.

02-62583 (E) 081002

1. *Takes note* of the work of the High-level Panel of the Secretary-General's Youth Employment Network and its policy recommendations;[3]

2. *Encourages* Member States to prepare national reviews and action plans on youth employment and to involve youth organizations and young people in this process, taking into account, inter alia, the commitments made by Member States in this regard, in particular those included in the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond;[4]

3. *Invites*, within the context of the Youth Employment Network, the International Labour Organization, in collaboration with the World Bank and other relevant specialized agencies, to assist and support, upon request, the efforts of Governments in the elaboration of national reviews and action plans, and to undertake a global analysis and evaluation of progress made in this regard;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the progress achieved by the Youth Employment Network.

[3] See A/56/422.

[4] Resolution 50/81, annex.

United Nations A/C.3/57/L.13

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Fifty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 98
Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Benin, China, Mongolia, Panama, Philippines, Russian Federation, Senegal and Thailand: draft resolution

United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/116 of 19 December 2001, by which it proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade,

Also recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] of 8 September 2000, in which Member States resolved to ensure that, by the year 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education, which requires a renewed commitment to promote literacy for all,

Reaffirming that a basic education is crucial to nation building, that literacy for all is at the heart of basic education for all and that creating literate environments and societies is essential for achieving the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy,

Convinced that literacy is crucial to the acquisition, by every child, youth and adult, of essential life skills that enable them to address the challenges they can face in life, and represents an essential step in basic education, which is an indispensable means for effective participation in the societies and economies of the twenty-first century,

[1] See resolution 55/2.

02-62594 (E) 081002

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on an international plan of action for the United Nations Literacy Decade;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments to reinforce political will, mobilize adequate national resources, develop more inclusive policy-making environments and devise innovative strategies for reaching the poorest and most marginalized groups and for seeking alternative formal and non-formal approaches to learning with a view to achieving the goals of the Decade;

4. *Urges* all Governments to take the lead in coordinating Decade activities at the national level, bringing all relevant national actors together in a sustained dialogue on policy formulation, implementation and evaluation of literacy efforts;

5. *Appeals* to all Governments and professional organizations to strengthen national and professional institutional systems of the education sector in their countries with a view to expanding capacity and promoting quality as a prerequisite for scaling up activities and administering increased financial support;

6. *Appeals* to all Governments and to economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend greater financial and material support to the efforts to increase literacy and achieve the goals of education for all and those of the Decade, through, inter alia, the 20/20 initiative,[3] as appropriate;

7. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts to effectively implement the Plan of Action;

8. *Decides* that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization should take a coordinating role in stimulating and catalysing the activities at the international level within the framework of the Decade in a manner that is complementary to and coordinated with the ongoing education for all process;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to prepare a report on the implementation of the Plan of Action for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session;

10. *Decides*, in view of the importance of the successful implementation of the goals of the Decade, to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all".

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[2] See A/57/218 and Corr.1.

[3] See *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II, para. 88 (c).

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Fifty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 98
Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Saint Lucia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine: revised draft resolution

United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/116 of 19 December 2001, by which it proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade,

Also recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in which Member States resolved to ensure that, by the year 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education, which requires a renewed commitment to promote literacy for all,

Reaffirming that a basic education is crucial to nation building, that literacy for all is at the heart of basic education for all and that creating literate environments and societies is essential for achieving the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy,

[1] See resolution 55/2.

02-63979 (E) 151002

Convinced that literacy is crucial to the acquisition, by every child, youth and adult, of essential life skills that enable them to address the challenges they can face in life, and represents an essential step in basic education, which is an indispensable means for effective participation in the societies and economies of the twenty-first century,

Affirming that the realization of the right to education, especially for girls, contributes to the eradication of poverty,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the gender gap in education, which is reflected by the fact that nearly two thirds of the world's adult illiterates are women,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on an international plan of action for the United Nations Literacy Decade;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments to reinforce political will, mobilize adequate national resources, develop more inclusive policy-making environments and devise innovative strategies for reaching the poorest and most marginalized groups and for seeking alternative formal and non-formal approaches to learning with a view to achieving the goals of the Decade;

4. *Urges* all Governments to take the lead in coordinating Decade activities at the national level, bringing all relevant national actors together in a sustained dialogue on policy formulation, implementation and evaluation of literacy efforts;

5. *Appeals* to all Governments and professional organizations to strengthen national and professional educational institutions in their countries with a view to expanding capacity and promoting quality of education;

6. *Appeals* to all Governments and to economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend greater financial and material support to the efforts to increase literacy and achieve the goals of education for all and those of the Decade, through, inter alia, the 20/20 initiative,[3] as appropriate;

7. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts to effectively implement the Plan of Action;

8. *Decides* that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization should take a coordinating role in stimulating and catalysing the activities at the international level within the framework of the Decade in a manner that is complementary to and coordinated with the ongoing education for all process;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to prepare a

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[2] See A/57/218 and Corr.1.

[3] See *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II, para. 88 (c).

report on the implementation of the Plan of Action for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family", a sub-item entitled "United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all".

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Fifty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 97
Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

Andorra, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hungary, Lithuania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action[1] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session[2] constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Recalling and reaffirming the commitments made at major United Nations conferences, special sessions, summit conferences and their follow-up processes, and the principles expressed in relevant United Nations declarations,

[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

02-62600 (E) 081002

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the development goals contained therein,

Welcoming the outcome of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and stressing the importance of implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing,[4] which focuses on three priority directions: older persons and development, advancing health and well-being into old age and ensuring enabling and supportive environments,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for an integrated and coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* the commitments made by heads of State and Government at the World Summit for Social Development, contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[1] which established a new consensus to place people at the centre of the concerns for sustainable development and pledged to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration so as to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;

3. *Also reaffirms* the decisions on further action and initiatives to accelerate social development for all adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session and contained in the further initiatives for social development;[6]

4. *Recognizes* that many of the goals and commitments contained in the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly have been successfully incorporated in the outcomes of subsequent international conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Second World Assembly on Ageing and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and that the integration of social development objectives in these many spheres demonstrates a continuing firm commitment to achieving the goals of the World Summit for Social Development;

5. *Calls for* the speedy implementation of the goals and commitments contained in the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;[2]

6. *Recognizes* that, while action taken to implement the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits in the economic, social and related fields held during the past ten years will further promote social development, strengthened and effective international and regional cooperation and

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] A/CONF.197/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[5] A/57/115.

[6] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

assistance for development and progress towards increased participation, greater social justice and improved equity in societies will also be required;

7. *Reaffirms* the need for effective partnership and cooperation between Governments and the relevant actors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the implementation of and follow-up to the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and the further initiatives for social development, and the need for ensuring their involvement in the planning, elaboration, implementation and evaluation of social policies at the national level;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and the programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the commitments and undertakings contained in the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and in the further initiatives for social development, to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of these commitments and undertakings;

9. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up and review of the further implementation of the commitments made in Copenhagen and the further initiatives agreed upon in Geneva, reaffirms that the Commission will continue to have the primary responsibility in this regard, and encourages Governments, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to continue to support its work;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, taking into account, inter alia, the need for an integrated and coordinated follow-up to the Millennium Summit and other major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits, including the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Second World Assembly on Ageing and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, as well as the ongoing discussions regarding the rationalization of reports.

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Agenda item 97
Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

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Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action[1] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session[2] constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Also recalling and reaffirming the commitments made at major United Nations conferences, special sessions, summit conferences and their follow-up processes, including, in this context, the recognition of the contributions of the outcomes of recent United Nations conferences and summits, such as the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, held in New York from 8 to 19 May 2002, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, and the principles expressed in relevant United Nations declarations,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the development goals contained therein,

Welcoming the outcome of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and stressing the importance of implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing,[4] which focuses on three priority directions: older persons and development, advancing health and well-being into old age and ensuring enabling and supportive environments,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for an integrated and coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* the commitments made by heads of State and Government at the World Summit for Social Development, contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[1] which established a new consensus to place people at the centre of the concerns for sustainable development and pledged to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration so as to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;

3. *Also reaffirms* the decisions on further action and initiatives to accelerate social development for all adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session and contained in the further initiatives for social development;[6]

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[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] A/CONF.197/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[5] A/57/115.

[6] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

4. *Recognizes* that many of the goals and commitments contained in the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly have been successfully incorporated in the outcomes of subsequent international conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Second World Assembly on Ageing and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and that the integration of social development objectives in these many spheres demonstrates a continuing firm commitment to achieving the goals of the World Summit for Social Development;

5. *Calls for* the speedy implementation of the goals and commitments contained in the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;[2]

6. *Recognizes* that, while action taken to implement the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits in the economic, social and related fields held during the past ten years will further promote social development, strengthened and effective international and regional cooperation and assistance for development and progress towards increased participation, greater social justice and improved equity in societies will also be required;

7. *Reaffirms* the need for effective partnership and cooperation between Governments and the relevant actors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the implementation of and follow-up to the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and the further initiatives for social development, and the need for ensuring their involvement in the planning, elaboration, implementation and evaluation of social policies at the national level;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and the programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the commitments and undertakings contained in the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and in the further initiatives for social development, to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of these commitments and undertakings;

9. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up and review of the further implementation of the commitments made in Copenhagen and the further initiatives agreed upon in Geneva, reaffirms that the Commission will continue to have the primary responsibility in this regard, and encourages Governments, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to continue to support its work;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, taking into account, among other things, the need for an integrated and coordinated follow-up to all major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 99
Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

Mexico and Venezuela:* draft resolution

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/24 of 10 November 1999, 54/262 of 25 May 2000, 56/118 of 19 December 2001 and 56/228 of 24 December 2001,

Reaffirming the principles and recommendations of the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[1] which it endorsed in its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, and the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, adopted by the Assembly in 1991,[2] which provided guidance in areas of independence, participation, care, self-fulfilment and dignity,

Having considered the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid, from 8 to 12 April 2002,[3]

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and the people of Spain for hosting the World Assembly and for the hospitality extended to all participants,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing;[3]

2. *Endorses* the Political Declaration[4] and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[4] adopted by consensus by the Second World Assembly on Ageing on 12 April 2002;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July to 6 August 1982* (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.82.I.16).

[2] Resolution 46/91, annex.

[3] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4).

[4] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

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3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing;[5]

4. *Recognizes* that the evolving process of global ageing should be integrated within the larger process of development and that policies on ageing deserve close examination from the developmental perspective of a broader life course and a society-wide view;

5. *Affirms* the aim of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002, which is to ensure that persons everywhere are able to age with security and dignity and to continue to participate in their societies as citizens with full rights;

6. *Recognizes* that the progress in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action should be contingent upon effective partnership between Governments, all parts of civil society and the private sector as well as an enabling environment based, inter alia, on democracy, the rule of law, respect for all human rights, fundamental freedoms and good governance at all levels, including national and international levels;

7. *Reaffirms* that enhanced international cooperation is essential to complement national efforts to fully implement the Madrid Plan of Action, and therefore encourages the international community to further promote cooperation among all actors involved;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the deliberations of the high-level roundtables, "Dialogues 2020: the future of ageing", organized by the Government of Spain within the programme of parallel events of the World Assembly;

9. *Takes note* of the research agenda on ageing for the twenty-first century adopted at the Valencia Forum, which was held in conjunction with the World Assembly, and urges the United Nations programme on ageing to continue, in cooperation with the entities of the United Nations system, academia, civil society and the private sector, its work for developing research and data collection tools to support the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

10. *Welcomes* the constructive and productive participation of civil society in the Second World Assembly, including the convening of the NGO Forum on Ageing;

11. *Calls upon* Governments to promote institutional follow-up to the Madrid Plan of Action, including, as appropriate, the establishment of agencies and national committees on ageing, as well as effective organizations of older persons, educational, training and research activities on ageing and national data collection and analysis;

12. *Invites* United Nations funds and programmes, international development agencies, international financial institutions and regional development banks to ensure that older persons are recognized as a development resource and that the question of ageing is integrated in their policies, programmes and projects as part of efforts to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

[5] A/57/93.

13. *Notes with appreciation* the inclusion by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination of the system-wide implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action on its 2002 agenda, and invites continued follow-up;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary measures to improve the institutional capacity of the United Nations system to fulfil its responsibilities for implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, including through the maintenance and strengthening of focal points on ageing in light of the range of tasks called for in the Plan;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to allocate sufficient human and financial resources for the programme on ageing, including the establishment of a new professional post, to make it possible for the programme to effectively fulfil its task, as the United Nations focal point on ageing and to facilitate and promote the Madrid Plan of Action by, inter alia, designing guidelines for policy development and implementation and advocating means to mainstream ageing issues into development agendas;

16. *Welcomes* the initiatives of the regional commissions to review the objectives and recommendations of the Madrid Plan of Action, with a view of translating it into regional action plans, and to assist national institutions, upon request, in implementing and monitoring their actions on ageing;

17. *Notes* the Economic Commission for Europe Regional Ministerial Conference on Ageing, organized in cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth of Germany, as well as the recent follow-up meeting to the Second World Assembly on Ageing held in Shanghai, organized by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific and hosted by the Government of China, the high-level panel of experts convened by the Economic and Social Commission for West Asia, which developed the Arab Plan of Action on Ageing and the African meeting at which the African Strategy on Ageing was developed;

18. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development, as the entity responsible for follow-up and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, to consider integrating the different dimensions of population ageing as contained in the current Plan of Action in its work and to consider the modalities of reviews and appraisals at its forty-first session in 2003;

19. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations programme on ageing, as the focal point on ageing within the United Nations system, to prepare a road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, which would serve to facilitate global cooperation and promote coordination of the implementation process at the global level, and invites all relevant partners, including Governments, entities of the United Nations system, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as representatives of academia and the private sector to contribute to the preparation of the road map;

20. *Urges* all Member States and public and private organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing and to support follow-up activities to the Second World Assembly on Ageing, including technical cooperation to promote the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate the Political Declaration and Madrid Plan of Action as widely as possible, including among all relevant organs of the United Nations system;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Third Committee
Agenda item 99
Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

Mexico and Venezuela:* draft resolution

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/24 of 10 November 1999, 54/262 of 25 May 2000, 56/118 of 19 December 2001 and 56/228 of 24 December 2001,

Reaffirming the principles and recommendations of the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[1] which it endorsed in its resolution 37/51 at 3 December 1982, and the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in 1991,[2] which provided guidance in areas of independence, participation, care, self-fulfilment and dignity,

Having considered the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid, from 8 to 12 April 2002,[3]

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and the people of Spain for hosting the World Assembly and for the hospitality extended to all participants,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing;[3]

2. *Endorses* the Political Declaration[4] and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[4] adopted by consensus by the Second World Assembly on Ageing on 12 April 2002;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July to 6 August 1982* (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.82.I.16).

[2] Resolution 46/91, annex.

[3] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4).

[4] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

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3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing;[5]

4. *Calls upon* Governments, the United Nations system and all other actors to take the necessary steps to implement the Madrid Plan of Action;

5. *Recognizes* that the evolving process of global ageing requires actions at all levels on the three priority directions in the Madrid Plan of Action, namely: older persons and development; advancing health and well-being into old age; and ensuring enabling and supportive environments;

6. *Affirms* the aim of the Madrid Plan of Action, which is to ensure that persons everywhere are able to age with security and dignity and to continue to participate in their societies as citizens with full rights;

7. *Recognizes* that the progress in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action should be contingent upon effective partnership between Governments, all parts of civil society and the private sector as well as an enabling environment based, inter alia, on democracy, the rule of law, respect for all human rights, fundamental freedoms and good governance at all levels, including national and international levels;

8. *Reaffirms* that enhanced international cooperation is essential to complement national efforts to fully implement the Madrid Plan of Action, and therefore encourages the international community to further promote cooperation among all actors involved;

9. *Invites* international financial institutions and regional development banks to examine and adjust their lending and grants practices to ensure that older persons are recognized as a development resource and are taken into account in their policies and projects as part of efforts to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

10. *Welcomes* the active participation of civil society, the private sector and other relevant actors in the Second World Assembly on Ageing and their support for the implementation of the Political Declaration and the Madrid Plan of Action, as well as the contributions made through side events organized by the Government of Spain, and urges relevant actors to continue research efforts in support of the Plan;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the necessary measures to improve the institutional capacity of the United Nations system to fulfil its responsibilities for implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, including, inter alia, the maintenance and strengthening of focal points on ageing in light of the range of tasks called for in the Plan;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to allocate sufficient human and financial resources for the programme on ageing, in the context of the preparations of the 2004-2005 programme budget, to make it possible for the programme to efficiently and effectively fulfil its task, as the United Nations focal point on ageing and to facilitate and promote the Madrid Plan of Action by, inter alia, designing

[5] A/57/93.

guidelines for policy development and implementation and advocating means to mainstream ageing issues into development agendas;

13. *Welcomes* the initiatives of the regional commissions to review the objectives and recommendations of the Madrid Plan of Action, with a view of translating it into regional action plans, and to assist national institutions, upon request, in implementing and monitoring their actions on ageing;

14. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development, as the entity responsible for follow-up and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, to consider integrating the different dimensions of population ageing as contained in the current Plan of Action in its work and to consider the modalities of reviews and appraisals at its forty-first session in 2003;

15. *Welcomes* the preparation of a road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action by the programme on ageing of the Division for Social Policy and Development, and invites all relevant actors to contribute to its preparation;

16. *Urges* all Member States and other actors to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing and to support follow-up activities to the Second World Assembly on Ageing, including technical cooperation to promote the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate the Political Declaration and the Madrid Plan of Action as widely as possible, including among all relevant organs of the United Nations system;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 102
Advancement of women

Venezuela* and Mexico: draft resolution

Future operations of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, particularly resolution 55/219 of 23 December 2000 and resolution 56/125 of 19 December 2001,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 56/125, it decided to establish a working group mandated to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the future operation of the Institute,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Working Group on the Future Operations of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women[1] which, inter alia, reaffirms the mandate of the Institute in the field of gender equality and the advancement of women and stresses the need for it to be reformed and revitalized;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations made by the Working Group on the future operations of the Institute;[2]

3. *Decides* to link the Institute to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, under the direct authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs;

4. *Decides also*, in connection with paragraph 3 above, to take the following measures:

(a) To establish a liaison unit of the Institute within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/57/330.

[2] Ibid., para. 57.

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(b) To create the post of Deputy Director with specific fund-raising responsibilities;

(c) To allocate an amount of 500,000 United States dollars from the regular budget of the United Nations to finance the core activities of the Institute;

(d) To examine the feasibility of establishing an advisory board composed of Member States in order to replace the Board of Trustees;

(e) To maintain the headquarters of the Institute in the Dominican Republic;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to amend the statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, where necessary, in order to permit the implementation of the measures contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 above;

6. *Acknowledges* that the measures contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 above should be undertaken as provided within the context of the Secretary-General's reform programme, as outlined in his report of 14 July 1997[3] and in accordance with the recommendations contained in section VI.D of the report;

7. *Calls upon* the Institute to undertake concrete measures in order to revitalize its activities and to work closely and in a coordinated manner with other United Nations bodies working in the field of gender equality and the advancement of women, particularly the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Commission for the Status of Women;

8. *Urges* the Institute to intensify its fund-raising efforts and to diversify its funding sources to include private foundations, inter-agency and inter-institutional collaborations, among others;

9. *Stresses* the critical importance of voluntary financial contributions by Member States to the United Nations Trust Fund for the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in order to enable it to carry out its mandate;

10. *Urges* Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund, particularly during the critical transitional period;

11. *Requests* the Secretary General:

(a) To appoint, without delay, a Director to be chosen from among candidates who demonstrate knowledge in, inter alia, gender issues and social research;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

[3] A/51/950.

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Agenda item 102
Advancement of women

Afghanistan, Andorra, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Trafficking in women and girls

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[2] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[3] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[4] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[5] and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[6]

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[7] in particular the Optional

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[3] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[4] Resolution 39/46, annex.
[5] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[6] See resolution 48/104.
[7] Resolution 54/263, annexes I and II.

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Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[8] which entered into force on 18 January 2002,

Welcoming also the adoption by the General Assembly of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[9] which entered into force on 22 December 2000,

Recalling all previous resolutions on the problem of trafficking in women and girls adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,[10] as well as the conclusions on violence against women[11] adopted on 13 March 1998 by the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-second session and the recommendations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery[12] adopted on 21 August 1998 by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities[13] at its fiftieth session,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[14] particularly the resolve expressed by heads of State and Government to intensify efforts to fight transnational organized crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking in human beings,

Reaffirming the outcomes and commitments pertaining to trafficking in women and girls of recent United Nations conferences and summits, including the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the World Summit for Children and their follow-up processes,

Welcoming the inclusion of gender-related crimes in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[15] which entered into force on 1 July 2002,

Welcoming also the adoption by the General Assembly in November 2000 of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols,[16] in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,[17]

Recognizing the need to address the impact of globalization on the problem of trafficking in women and children, in particular girls,

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[8] Ibid., annex I.

[9] Resolution 54/4.

[10] Resolution 317 (IV).

[11] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/1998/27 and Corr.1), chap. I.

[12] E/CN.4/1994-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/45, chap. II, sect. A, resolution 1998/19, and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/14, sect. VI.B.

[13] Subsequently renamed the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (see Economic and Social Council decision 1999/256).

[14] Resolution 55/2.

[15] A/CONF.183/9.

[16] Resolution 55/25.

[17] Ibid., annexes II and III.

Reaffirming that sexual violence and trafficking in women and girls for purposes of economic exploitation, sexual exploitation through prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation and contemporary forms of slavery are serious violations of human rights,

Seriously concerned at the increasing number of women and children, from developing countries and from some countries with economies in transition, who are being trafficked to developed countries, as well as within and between regions and States, and acknowledging that the problem of trafficking also includes the victimizing of boys,

Recognizing that victims of trafficking are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Acknowledging that women and children who are victims of trafficking are further disadvantaged and marginalized by a general lack of information or awareness and recognition of their human rights and the fact that they are victims as well as by the obstacles they meet in gaining access to information and recourse mechanisms in cases of violation of their rights, and that special measures are required for their protection and to increase their awareness,

Recognizing the importance of bilateral, subregional and regional cooperation mechanisms and initiatives of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the problem of trafficking in women and children within their region, in particular girls,

Welcoming the efforts of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in developing programmes to combat trafficking in human beings, in particular women and girls,

Acknowledging the work being done by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in compiling information on the scale and complexity of the problem of trafficking, in providing protection and assistance for trafficked women and children, and in effecting their voluntary return to their countries of origin,

Recognizing that global efforts, including international cooperation and technical assistance programmes, to eradicate trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, demand strong political commitment by and the active cooperation of all Governments of countries of origin, transit and destination,

Recognizing also that a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach towards prevention, healing and reintegration is required and that all actors, including judicial and law enforcement personnel, migration authorities, victims of trafficking and their families, non-governmental organizations and civil society, should collaborate in the development of such an approach,

Deeply concerned about the unabated use of new information technologies, including the Internet, for purposes of exploitation of the prostitution of others and for child pornography, paedophilia and any other forms of sexual exploitation of children, trafficking in women as brides and sex tourism,

Gravely concerned at the increasing activities of transnational criminal organizations and others that profit from international trafficking in women and

children without regard to dangerous and inhumane conditions and in flagrant violation of domestic laws and international standards,

Stressing once again the need for Governments to provide standard humanitarian treatment to trafficked persons consistent with human rights standards,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on activities of United Nations bodies and other international organizations pertaining to the problem of trafficking in women and girls;[18]

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken by human rights treaty bodies, the special rapporteurs and subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, other United Nations bodies and international, intergovernmental and governmental organizations, within their mandates, as well as non-governmental organizations, to address the problem of trafficking in women and girls, and encourages them to continue doing so and to share their knowledge and best practices as widely as possible;

3. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Commission on the Status of Women to consider at its forty-seventh session the priority theme "women's human rights and the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls as defined in the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly,"[19] which will include issues relating to trafficking of women and girls;

4. *Urges* Governments to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour, in order to eliminate trafficking in women, including by strengthening existing legislation with a view to providing better protection of the rights of women and girls and to punishing perpetrators, through both criminal and civil measures;

5. *Also urges* Governments to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in women and girls through a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy consisting of, inter alia, capacity-building, legislative measures, prevention campaigns, information exchange, assistance and protection for and reintegration of the victims and prosecution of all the offenders involved, including intermediaries, and to draw up, as appropriate, national action plans and programmes to improve the protection of trafficked women and girls;

6. *Further urges* Governments to consider signing and ratifying relevant United Nations legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols supplementing the Convention,[20] particularly the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,[21] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[2] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[5] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

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[18] A/57/170.

[19] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 7* (E/2002/27), chap. I.B, draft decision III.

[20] Resolution 55/25, annexes.

[21] Ibid., annex II.

Discrimination against Women,[9] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[8] and the Convention concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, 1958 (No. 111) and Convention concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization;

7. *Encourages* Member States to conclude bilateral, subregional, regional and international agreements, as well as undertake initiatives, including regional initiatives, to address the problem of trafficking in women and girls, such as the Action Plan for the Asia-Pacific region of the Asian Regional Initiative against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,[22] the European Union initiatives on a comprehensive European policy and programmes on trafficking in human beings as expressed in the conclusions of the European Council at its meeting held in Tampere,[23] and the activities of the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the International Organization for Migration in this field;

8. *Calls upon* all Governments to criminalize trafficking in women and children, in particular girls, in all its forms, to condemn and penalize all those offenders involved, including intermediaries, whether their offence was committed in their own or in a foreign country, while ensuring that the victims of those practices are not penalized, and to penalize persons in authority found guilty of sexually assaulting victims of trafficking in their custody;

9. *Invites* Governments to consider setting up or strengthening a national coordinating mechanism, for example, a national rapporteur or an inter-agency body, with the participation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to encourage the exchange of information and to report on data, root causes, factors and trends in violence against women, in particular trafficking;

10. *Encourages* Governments and relevant United Nations bodies, within existing resources, to take appropriate measures to raise public awareness of the issue of trafficking, particularly of women and girls, as well as the laws, regulations and penalties relating to this issue, and to emphasize that trafficking is a crime, in order to reduce the demand for trafficked women and children;

11. *Urges* concerned Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support and allocate resources for programmes to strengthen preventive action, in particular education and campaigns to increase public awareness of the issue at the national and grass-roots levels;

12. *Calls upon* concerned Governments to allocate resources, as appropriate, to provide comprehensive programmes for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking, including through job training, legal assistance and health care, and by taking measures to cooperate with non-governmental organizations to provide for the social, medical and psychological care of the victims;

13. *Encourages* Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to undertake campaigns aimed at clarifying

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[22] See A/C.3/55/3, annex.

[23] See Tampere European Council, Presidency Conclusions (SN200/99).

opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration so as to enable women to make informed decisions and to prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking;

14. *Also encourages* Governments to intensify collaboration with non-governmental organizations to develop and implement programmes for effective counselling, training and reintegration into society of victims of trafficking, and programmes that provide shelter and helplines to victims or potential victims;

15. *Calls upon* Governments to take steps to ensure that the treatment of victims of trafficking, especially women and girls, as well as all measures taken against trafficking in persons, in particular those that affect the victims of such trafficking, are applied with full respect for the human rights of those victims and are consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination, including the prohibition of racial discrimination and the availability of appropriate legal redress;

16. *Invites* Governments to take steps, including witness protection programmes, to enable women who are victims of trafficking to make complaints to the police or other authorities as appropriate and to be available when required by the criminal justice system, and to ensure that during this time women have access to protection and social, medical, financial and legal assistance, as appropriate;

17. *Also invites* Governments to consider preventing, within the legal framework and in accordance with national policies, victims of trafficking, in particular women and girls, from being prosecuted for their illegal entry or residence, taking into account that they are victims of exploitation;

18. *Further invites* Governments to encourage Internet service providers to adopt or strengthen self-regulatory measures to promote the responsible use of the Internet with a view to eliminating trafficking in women and children, in particular girls;

19. *Invites* the business sector, in particular the tourism and telecommunications industries, including mass media organizations, to cooperate with Governments in eliminating trafficking in women and children, in particular girls;

20. *Stresses* the need for a global approach to eradicate trafficking in women and children and the importance, in this regard, of systematic data collection and comprehensive studies using common methodology and internationally defined indicators, which need to be developed, to be able to gather relevant and comparable figures, and encourages Governments to develop systematic data-collection methods using such common methodology and indicators and to update continuously information on trafficking in women and girls, including the analysis of the modus operandi of trafficking syndicates;

21. *Urges* Governments to strengthen national programmes to combat trafficking in women and girls through sustained bilateral, regional and international cooperation, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices, and invites Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to undertake collaborative and joint research and studies on trafficking in women and girls that can serve as a basis for policy formulation or change;

22. *Invites* Governments, once again, with the support of the United Nations, to formulate training manuals for law enforcement and medical personnel and judicial officers who handle cases of trafficked women and girls, taking into account current research and materials on traumatic stress and gender-sensitive counselling techniques, with a view to sensitizing them to the special needs of victims;

23. *Urges* Governments to provide or strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons, which should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of victims, including protecting the victims from traffickers; the training should also take into account the need to consider human rights and child- and gender-sensitive issues and should encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society;

24. *Invites* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[2] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[5] and the International Covenants on Human Rights[3] to include information and statistics on trafficking in women and girls as part of their national reports to their respective committees and to work towards developing a common methodology and statistics to obtain comparable data;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to compile, as reference and guidance, successful interventions and strategies in addressing the various dimensions of the problem of trafficking in women and children, in particular girls, based on reports, research and other materials from within the United Nations, including the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, as well as from outside the United Nations, and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session;

26. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session proposals for a future international United Nations year against trafficking in persons, especially in women and girls, in order to protect their dignity and human rights.

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Agenda item 102
Advancement of women

Barbados, Benin, Ethiopia, Grenada, Pakistan, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Situation of older women in society

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the obligations of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations, and emphasizing their obligations under the human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[1] and the Optional Protocol thereto,[2]

Recalling its resolution 44/76 of 8 December 1989 on elderly women, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/23 of 4 May 1982 on elderly women and the World Assembly on Ageing and 1986/26 of 23 May 1986 and 1989/38 of 24 May 1989 on elderly women, and resolution 36/4 of 20 March 1992 of the Commission on the Status of Women, on the integration of elderly women into development,[3]

Recalling also the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"[4] and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[5] in particular their provisions regarding older women,

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[1] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[2] Resolution 54/4, annex.
[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 4* (E/1992/24), chap. I, sect. C.
[4] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.
[5] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

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Reaffirming that the Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[6] provide a broad spectrum of social, political and economic recommendations to improve the conditions of older women,

Aware that women constitute the majority of older populations in all regions of the world and represent an important human resource whose contribution to society has not been fully recognized,

Recognizing the increasing role of older women in taking the responsibility of providing care and assistance to victims of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in various regions of the world, particularly in developing countries,

Affirming the dual challenges of ageing and disability, and affirming also that older persons have specific health needs and that, with the increase in life expectancy and the growing number of older women, their health concerns require particular attention and further research,

Aware that few statistics are available on the situation of older women, and recognizing the importance of data, including data disaggregated by age and sex, as an essential element of planning and policy evaluations,

Recognizing that women of all ages, in particular older women, continue to suffer from discrimination and lack of opportunities,

Emphasizing that Governments bear the primary responsibility for creating an enabling environment for the economic and social development of their citizens, and noting with appreciation the valuable contributions of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in calling attention to the specific needs of older women,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing,[7] which was held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing,[8] and calls for efforts to implement the global action plan aimed at meeting the challenges of the world's ageing population, in particular with regard to older women;

2. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective, while continuing to take into account the needs of older women, in policy and planning processes at all levels;

3. *Also stresses* the need to eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender and age and ensure equal rights and their full enjoyment for women of all ages;

4. *Urges* Governments and regional and international organizations, including the United Nations system in cooperation with civil society, including the non-governmental organizations concerned, to promote programmes for healthy active ageing that stress the independence, equality, participation and security of older women and undertake gender-specific research and programmes to address their needs;

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[6] A/CONF.197/9, chap. I, resolution 1.

[7] A/CONF.197/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4).

[8] A/57/93.

5. *Emphasizes* the need for Governments and regional and international organizations, including the United Nations system and the international financial institutions, to develop and improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of data disaggregated by age and sex;

6. *Urges* Governments to take measures to enable all older women to be actively engaged in all aspects of life by assuming a variety of roles in communities, public life and decision-making, and to develop and implement policies and programmes in cooperation with civil society, including the non-governmental organizations concerned, to ensure that older women can achieve their full enjoyment of human rights and quality of life, with a view to contributing to the realization of a society for all ages;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to fully address the link between older women and development;

8. *Invites* Governments, the United Nations system and international organizations to consider, in their development planning, the increasing responsibilities of older women in providing care and assistance for victims of HIV/AIDS;

9. *Invites* Governments and the United Nations system to pay more attention to the situation of older women;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to consider appointing a special rapporteur to deal with matters related to ageing.

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Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/229 of 24 December 2001 and its previous resolutions on the elimination of discrimination against women,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[1] in which the Conference reaffirmed that the human rights of women and the girl child were an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights,

[1] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

02-63627 (E) 141002

Acknowledging the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to the promotion and protection of the human rights of women, which includes the integration of the human rights of women into the mainstream of United Nations activities system-wide,

Reaffirming the commitments made in the political declaration[2] and the outcome document[3] of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", in particular paragraphs 68 (*c*) and (*d*) concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[4] and the Optional Protocol thereto,[5]

Recalling that, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6] heads of State and Government resolved to implement the Convention,

Recognizing that the equal enjoyment by women of all human rights will promote the realization of the rights of the child, bearing in mind the special needs of girls, and acknowledging the mutual reinforcement of the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol thereto,

Welcoming the progress made in the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women but expressing concern about the remaining challenges,

Welcoming also the growing number of States parties to the Convention, which now stands at one hundred and seventy,

Welcoming further the entry into force on 22 December 2000 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Bearing in mind the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women that national reports should contain information on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,[7] in accordance with paragraph 323 of the Platform,

Having considered the report of the Committee on its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh session,[8]

Expressing concern at the great number of reports that are overdue and that continue to be overdue, in particular initial reports, which constitutes an obstacle to the full implementation of the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[9] on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

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[2] Resolution S-23/2, annex.
[3] Resolution S-23/3, annex.
[4] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[5] Resolution 54/4, annex.
[6] See resolution 55/2.
[7] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.
[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/57/38).
[9] A/57/406 and Corr.1.

2. *Expresses disappointment* that universal ratification of the Convention was not achieved by 2000, and urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of full compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto;[10]

4. *Welcomes* the rapidly growing number of States parties to the Optional Protocol, which now stands at forty-four, and urges other States parties to the Convention to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocol;

5. *Also welcomes* the holding and successful outcome of the first informal meeting of States Parties, held in New York on 17 June 2002;

6. *Further welcomes* the fact that the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has adopted the rules governing its work under the Optional Protocol as part of its revised rules of procedure;[11]

7. *Notes* that some States parties have modified their reservations, expresses satisfaction that some reservations have been withdrawn, and urges States parties to limit the extent of any reservations that they lodge to the Convention, to formulate any such reservations as precisely and as narrowly as possible, to ensure that no reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or otherwise incompatible with international treaty law, to review their reservations regularly with a view to withdrawing them and to withdraw reservations that are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention or that are otherwise incompatible with international treaty law;

8. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Committee of new reporting guidelines, in particular on the length of report from States parties and the streamlining of their structure and content;

9. *Recalls* the high number of overdue reports, in particular initial reports, and urges States parties to the Convention to make every possible effort to submit their reports on the implementation of the Convention in a timely manner in accordance with article 18 thereof;

10. *Encourages* the Secretariat to extend further technical assistance to States parties, upon their request, in the preparation of reports, in particular initial reports, and invites Governments to contribute to these efforts;

11. *Invites* States Parties to make use of the technical assistance provided by the Secretariat to facilitate the preparation of reports, in particular initial reports;

12. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Committee for successfully having addressed the large number of reports that awaited consideration by the Committee during the extraordinary session held in August 2002;

13. *Commends* the Committee on its contributions to the effective implementation of the Convention;

14. *Strongly urges* States parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures so that acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the

[10] Resolution 54/4, annex.

[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/57/38), annex I.

Convention by a two-thirds majority of States parties can be reached as soon as possible so that the amendment may enter into force;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the Committee to improve the efficiency of its working methods and for the holding of the seminar, from 22 to 24 April 2002, on the working methods of the Committee, and encourages the Committee to continue further efforts in this regard;

16. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the participation of the Committee in the first inter-committee meeting of the human rights treaty bodies on methods of work relating to the State reporting process;

17. *Encourages* the Committee, within its own mandate, to continue to contribute to the efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the treaty bodies;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/4 of 6 October 1999, to provide the resources, including staff and facilities, necessary for the effective functioning of the Committee within its full mandate, in particular taking into account the entry into force of the Optional Protocol;

19. *Urges* Governments, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disseminate the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto;

20. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their mandates, as well as Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and, in particular, women's organizations, as appropriate, to continue to assist States parties, upon their request, in implementing the Convention, and in this regard encourages States parties to pay attention to the concluding comments as well as the general recommendations of the Committee;

21. *Also encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue to build women's knowledge and understanding of and capacity to utilize human rights instruments, in particular the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto;

22. *Welcomes* the submission by the specialized agencies, at the invitation of the Committee, of reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities and the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the work of the Committee, and encourages the specialized agencies to continue to submit reports;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the implementation of the present resolution.

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Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to life, liberty and security of person, as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] and reaffirming also their obligations under human rights instruments, in particular the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[3] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4]

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[5] as well as the Beijing Declaration[6] and Platform for Action[7] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly

[1] See resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[4] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[5] See resolution 48/104.
[6] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.
[7] Ibid., annex II.

02-63699 (E) 141002

entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[8]

Noting its resolution 55/66 of 4 December 2000,

Bearing in mind that crimes against women committed in the name of honour are a human rights issue and that States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish the perpetrators of such crimes and to provide protection to the victims, and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Stressing the need to treat all forms of violence against women and girls, including crimes committed in the name of honour, as a criminal offence, punishable by law,

Aware that inadequate understanding of the root causes of all violence against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, which take many different forms, and inadequate data on such violence hinder informed policy analysis, at both the domestic and the international levels, and efforts to eliminate such violence,

Deeply concerned that women and girls are victims of these crimes, as described in the relevant sections of the reports by the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and as reported by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences,[9]

Emphasizing that such crimes are incompatible with all religious and cultural values,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/52 of 23 April 2002,[10]

Emphasizing that the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour requires greater efforts and commitment from Governments and the international community, inter alia, through international cooperation efforts, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and that fundamental changes in societal attitude are required,

Underlining the importance of the empowerment of women and their effective participation in decision-making and policy-making processes as one of the critical tools to eliminate and prevent crimes against women committed in the name of honour,

1. *Welcomes*:

(a) The activities and initiatives of States aimed at the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, including the adoption of amendments to relevant national laws relating to such crimes, the effective

[8] Resolution S-23/3, annex.

[9] E/CN.4/2002/83.

[10] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

implementation of such laws and educational, social and other measures, including national information and awareness-raising campaigns;

(b) The efforts, such as projects, undertaken by United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to address the issue of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, and encourages them to coordinate their efforts;

(c) The work carried out by civil society, including non-governmental organizations, such as women's organizations, grass-roots movements and individuals, in raising awareness of such crimes and their harmful effects;

2. *Expresses its concern* that women continue to be victims of crimes committed in the name of honour, and at the continuing occurrence in all regions of the world of such violence, which takes many different forms, and at failures to prosecute and punish perpetrators;

3. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To fulfil their obligations under the relevant international human rights instruments and to implement the Beijing Declaration[6] and Platform for Action[7] and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;[8]

(b) To continue to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate crimes against women committed in the name of honour, which take many different forms, by using legislative, administrative and programmatic measures;

(c) To investigate promptly and thoroughly, prosecute effectively and document cases of crimes against women committed in the name of honour and punish the perpetrators;

(d) To take all necessary measures aimed at ensuring that such crimes are not tolerated;

(e) To intensify efforts to raise awareness of the need to prevent and eliminate crimes against women committed in the name of honour, with the aim of changing the attitudes and behaviour that allow such crimes to take place by involving, inter alia, community leaders;

(f) To encourage the efforts of the media to engage in awareness-raising campaigns;

(g) To encourage, support and implement measures and programmes aimed at increasing the knowledge and understanding of the causes and consequences of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, including the provision of training for those responsible for enforcing the law, such as police personnel, judicial and legal personnel, and to strengthen their capacity to respond to complaints of such crimes in an impartial and effective manner and take necessary measures to ensure the protection of actual and potential victims;

(h) To continue to support the work of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in addressing this issue and to strengthen cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(i) To establish, strengthen or facilitate, where possible, support services to respond to the needs of actual and potential victims by, inter alia, providing for them

the appropriate protection, safe shelter, counselling, legal aid, health-care services, rehabilitation and reintegration into society;

(j) To address effectively complaints of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, inter alia, by creating, strengthening or facilitating institutional mechanisms so that victims and others can report such crimes in a safe and confidential environment;

(k) To gather and disseminate statistical information on the occurrence of such crimes, including information disaggregated by age;

(l) To include, if within their reporting obligations, information on legal and policy measures adopted and implemented in their efforts to prevent and eliminate crimes committed against women in the name of honour, where appropriate, in their reports to the treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

4. *Invites*:

(a) The international community, including relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, inter alia, through technical assistance and advisory services programmes, to support the efforts of all countries, at their request, aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for preventing crimes against women committed in the name of honour and at addressing the root causes of such crimes;

(b) The relevant human rights treaty bodies to continue to address this issue, where appropriate;

(c) The Commission on the Status of Women to address this subject at its forty-seventh session under the priority theme "Women's human rights, and the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls as defined in the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the special session of the General Assembly" entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour;[11]

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the issue of elimination of violence against women to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a substantive report on the subject of the present resolution, based on all available data, containing an analysis of the root causes of these crimes, supportive statistical data, where available, and information on initiatives taken by States.

[11] A/57/169.

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Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to life, liberty and security of person, as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] and reaffirming also the obligations of States parties under human rights instruments, in particular the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[3] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4]

[1] See resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[4] Resolution 44/25, annex.

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Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[5] as well as the Beijing Declaration[6] and Platform for Action[7] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[8]

Noting its resolution 55/66 of 4 December 2000,

Bearing in mind that crimes against women committed in the name of honour are a human rights issue and that States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish the perpetrators of such crimes and to provide protection to the victims, and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Stressing the need to treat all forms of violence against women and girls, including crimes committed in the name of honour, as a criminal offence, punishable by law,

Aware that inadequate understanding of the root causes of all violence against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, which take many different forms, and inadequate data on such violence hinder informed policy analysis, at both the domestic and the international levels, and efforts to eliminate such violence,

Deeply concerned that women and girls are victims of these crimes, as described in the relevant sections of the reports by the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and notes in this regard the relevant parts of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences,[9]

Emphasizing that such crimes are incompatible with all religious and cultural values,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/52 of 23 April 2002,[10]

Emphasizing that the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour requires greater efforts and commitment from Governments and the international community, inter alia, through international cooperation efforts, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and that fundamental changes in societal attitude are required,

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[5] See resolution 48/104.

[6] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[7] Ibid., annex II.

[8] Resolution S-23/3, annex.

[9] E/CN.4/2002/83.

[10] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

Underlining the importance of the empowerment of women and their effective participation in decision-making and policy-making processes as one of the critical tools to eliminate and prevent crimes against women committed in the name of honour,

1. *Welcomes*:

(a) The activities and initiatives of States aimed at the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, including the adoption of amendments to relevant national laws relating to such crimes, the effective implementation of such laws and educational, social and other measures, including national information and awareness-raising campaigns, as well as activities and initiatives of States aimed at the elimination of all other forms of violence against women;

(b) The efforts, such as projects, undertaken by United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to address the issue of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, and encourages them to coordinate their efforts;

(c) The work carried out by civil society, including non-governmental organizations, such as women's organizations, grass-roots movements and individuals, in raising awareness of such crimes and their harmful effects;

2. *Expresses its concern* that women continue to be victims of crimes committed in the name of honour, and at the continuing occurrence in all regions of the world of such violence, which takes many different forms, and at failures to prosecute and punish perpetrators;

3. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To fulfil their obligations under the relevant international human rights instruments and to implement the Beijing Declaration[6] and Platform for Action[7] and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;[8]

(b) To continue to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate crimes against women committed in the name of honour, which take many different forms, by using legislative, administrative and programmatic measures;

(c) To investigate promptly and thoroughly, prosecute effectively and document cases of crimes against women committed in the name of honour and punish the perpetrators;

(d) To take all necessary measures aimed at ensuring that such crimes are not tolerated;

(e) To intensify efforts to raise awareness of the need to prevent and eliminate crimes against women committed in the name of honour, with the aim of changing the attitudes and behaviour that allow such crimes to take place by involving, inter alia, community leaders;

(f) To encourage the efforts of the media to engage in awareness-raising campaigns;

(g) To encourage, support and implement measures and programmes aimed at increasing the knowledge and understanding of the causes and consequences of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, including the provision of training for those responsible for enforcing the law, such as police personnel, judicial and legal personnel, and to strengthen their capacity to respond to complaints of such crimes in an impartial and effective manner and take necessary measures to ensure the protection of actual and potential victims;

(h) To continue to support the work of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in addressing this issue and to strengthen cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(i) To establish, strengthen or facilitate, where possible, support services to respond to the needs of actual and potential victims by, inter alia, providing for them the appropriate protection, safe shelter, counselling, legal aid, health-care services, rehabilitation and reintegration into society;

(j) To address effectively complaints of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, inter alia, by creating, strengthening or facilitating institutional mechanisms so that victims and others can report such crimes in a safe and confidential environment;

(k) To gather and disseminate statistical information on the occurrence of such crimes, including information disaggregated by age;

(l) To include, if within their reporting obligations, information on legal and policy measures adopted and implemented in their efforts to prevent and eliminate crimes committed against women in the name of honour, where appropriate, in their reports to the treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

4. *Invites*:

(a) The international community, including relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, inter alia, through technical assistance and advisory services programmes, to support the efforts of all countries, at their request, aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for preventing crimes against women committed in the name of honour and at addressing the root causes of such crimes;

(b) The relevant human rights treaty bodies to continue to address this issue, where appropriate;

(c) The Commission on the Status of Women to address this subject at its forty-seventh session under the priority theme "Women's human rights, and the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls as defined in the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the special session of the General Assembly" entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour;[11]

[11] A/57/169.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the issue of elimination of violence against women to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a substantive report on the subject of the present resolution, based on all available data, containing an analysis of the root causes of these crimes, supportive statistical data, where available, and information on initiatives taken by States.